The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1703

Wednesday, December 3. 1740. 1701.

MY worthy Correſpondent's laſt Letter having given a general Satisfaction to his Fellow-Citi- I think it incumbent on me, as a Mark of my to him, to publiſh this the firſt Opportunity: as I have ever wiſh'd for a perfect Unanimity in Great Metropolis, I doubt not that a Letter ſo deſigned will meet with the Approbation it de-

R. Freeman.

To the Liverymen of the City of London.

Brethren, Fellow-Citizens, and Fellow-Proteſtants,

I Took the Liberty in a former Letter of mine, of the 8th of laſt Month, as a Fellow-Citizen, and one of your own Body, to open my Mind to you, upon ſome late Behaviour of yours, with Freedom and Impartiality, and to give you my real Opinion of them with great Candour and Simplicity of Heart; as a ſincere and unfeigned Member of your Body I thought it both my Intereſt and Duty, I could not diſpenſe with myſelf from doing it. I then expreſs'd myſelf in Generals, to lament that unhappy Spirit of Animoſity and Confuſion which prevail'd among you, and contented myſelf with ſome few Hints in conſequence of it; and calmly to recommend to your Conſideration the Bleſſings of Peace and Unanimity: Senſible of my own Defects, and in hopes that abler Hand would afterwards undertake the Office, I ventur'd to ſuggeſt to your Thoughts only the Dignity, the Convenience, and the Neceſſity, of mutual Love and Unity among you; and was under no Fear but the Senſe and Experience you have of Men and Things, would not fail to incline your moſt ſerious Conſideration, and induce you in ſome meaſure to regulate your Conduct, by a plain and ſelf-evident Principle, which ſo manifeſtly tends to your Glory and Advantage. Your Situation and Knowledge in Life capacitate you to inquire into, and acquaint yourſelves with, the Nature and Truth of Things in general, and cannot think of nothing that can poſſibly divert you from it but baſe Inſinuation, and ſtrong Prejudice. You will allow me again to take for granted, that the moſt happy Eſtabliſhment is intirely in your View; and I perſwade myſelf you muſt do it upon this plain Principle, that whatever is for *its Intereſt* is apparently for your own: Act therefore (my good Brethren) like Men, and reaſonable Men; take a candid Review of your Conſtitution, compare the preſent Adminiſtration with thoſe of former Times, and ask (to put the Queſtion in the moſt Modeſt and Impartial Terms you can) how far they come ſhort of them? This, Sirs, (with humble Submiſſion) is the Way I take to conſider things, the only Rule by which I conclude, and by which I profeſs ever to govern myſelf.

It is but too notorious what Papers and what Prejudices have been ſet on foot for many Years paſt, and to what Purpoſe they viſibly tend: No Means hath been unpractis'd, no Art unattempted, to draw Men off from their Natural Allegiance, and to render the State weak and contemptible. Their Practice hath been to ſow Sedition and avow Diſſention in the Market-place; and under a ſpecious Pretence of reforming the Government, they have done all that hath been in their Power, to ſap and undermine it. Of this there can be no better Evidence than their own Writings; the low and baſe Methods by which they have conducted: They having been made the *Common Inſtruments* of Scurrility and Perſonal Abuſe, and by which the King and his Adminiſtration have been wickedly and ſcandalouſly libell'd and traduc'd, and the Peace of the Opulent City greatly diſturbed; ſo that we cannot more apply, than in this Place, *By their Fruits you may know them.* Real Virtue (my good Brethren) ſpeaks another Language; real Senſe hath another Meaning; and Probity more Calmneſs and Decency in it; and when it is, in its Nature, cool and diſpaſſionate. It is Self-Love and Self-Intereſt in Individuals *only*, that can provoke Men to go beſide their Argument, and to become violent. True Wiſdom wants no ſuch Helps, it requires no ſuch Aſſiſtance; and the honeſt and the candid are very much above the Uſe of them. Truth is beſt when naked and undiſguiſed; it requires no Ornaments to enhance its Native Beauty, or to ſet forth its Charms: Tho' oppreſs'd it will make its Way, and for ever appear amiable in the Eyes of the truly good and judicious, tho' polluted oftentimes by the foul Hands of artful and invidious Men. I ſincerely appeal to you, Gentlemen, whether the general Buſineſs of thoſe People hath not been more calculated to *provoke* than to *convince*. They have been a long time harping upon the Spring of Corruption, and ſtrongly declaiming, by all the Force of Words they are Maſters of, upon the dangerous and pernicious Tendency and Conſequences of it: No Pains hath been ſpar'd to ſet forth its deſtructive Influence, and to make you believe that no Steps have been taken by the Legiſlature, but what have naturally and effectually ariſen from this Source. But whether their Proof hath been equal to their Aſſertion, I leave to your Conſideration. I readily agree with them, That Perſonal Corruption, where it ſhall be made to appear, is to be condemn'd by all Wiſe and Juſt Men: But I would fain ask in what Light we are to place thoſe who are more than ordinarily aſſiduous in corrupting of Men's Principles: Is he not equally culpable, nay, is he not much more ſo, who makes uſe of every Art he is capable of to corrupt your *Underſtanding*, and to impoſe in conſequence of it, Falſe *Lights*, Falſe *Facts*, and Falſe *Characters*, upon you? Who makes it his daily Practice to pervert and miſlead Men from their Common Senſe, Duty, and Intereſt, and to ſet them at Enmity with themſelves and one another: This is the moſt dangerous Species of Corruption imaginable, and againſt which every prudent and conſiderate Man cannot too effectually put himſelf upon his Guard. The invidious Diſtinctions of a *Court* and *Country* Intereſt have been aſſiduouſly reviv'd and inculcated likewiſe: Theſe are the Foundations they have laid, and to cement which all their Skill and Addreſs have been exhauſted: This is their crafty Way of begging the Queſtion of you in the firſt Place, and which if you will but allow them they think they have you ſafe; and if you can but once be brought to give your Conſent to this Part of their Political Creed, they conclude their Work done. Do but firmly believe and take for granted, that the King and his Adminiſtration (as they have all along inſinuated) are in a Conſpiracy againſt your Intereſts and Privileges, and that their own honeſt, diſintereſted, well-meaning ſelves are your Friends; and they'll make no doubt after this, of bringing you to ſwallow any Thing. Weak and abſurd as it is, this is the grand Point which they more than ordinarily labour, and which an Eye not the moſt curious will obſerve to run thro' and invigorate their whole Syſtem. *The Whole String* of Magical Words likewiſe, which have ariſen as it were from this miſchievous Root, and upon which theſe State Boute-feus have continued to ring the Changes, would be found, I believe, if ſeriouſly inquir'd into, to be of a Piece with this ſame Rotten Foundation. Bad Names, and Invidious Aſſertions, may paſs as Truths ſometimes with the meaneſt and loweſt Part of the Creation; but Men of ever ſo little Prudence will expect ſomething like Proofs. Whoever (I ſay) will but be at the Pains of examining the Conduct of theſe Men, will find likewiſe that their Superſtructure hath been all of a piece with the Baſis, and in quite the ſame Taſte and Stile; and that the ſame Spirit of Diſcord and Deluſion hath from Time to Time been maintain'd and kept up, by the ſame Arts and Management with which it was at firſt began. Not by a fair and impartial Inquiry, a candid Deduction of Things, and a cool and impartial Repreſentation of the State of Affairs as they appeared; but by groſs Miſrepreſentations, forc'd Inferences, and a ſcandalous and ſhameful Abuſe both of Things and Words. Invidious Interpretations have been put upon the beſt Deſigns, and the worſt Conſtructions imaginable made uſe of to cloud and darken the cleareſt Truths, and to place them in the moſt odious and moſt contemptible Lights. *Procruſtes* like they have endeavour'd to bring every Thing to their Arbitrary Standard, and have occaſionally lopp'd off, added to, ſtretch'd out, or curtail'd from, every ſincere and direct Meaning, ſo as to form it to their Shape, and to their Purpoſe; anxious to take every Advantage, they have proceeded with a Degree of Effrontery unknown to former Times, and have perverted and diſguiſ'd, vilify'd and calumniated, without any Regard either to Decency or Truth. As I have a common Claim, Gentlemen, in whatever relates to your Rights and Privileges in general, you will allow likewiſe that I have an equal Right of giving you my Opinion upon them. All I ſhall again aſſure you is, that they flow purely from a Mind perfectly free and diſintereſted, and who hath been induc'd to it by no other Motive in the World, but what regards your Intereſt and Proſperity, and (what I heartily believe you in general wiſh) the Advantage and Proſperity of your Country, as it is at preſent happily eſtabliſh'd. A Criſis is now coming, in which you have an Opportunity of diſtinguiſhing yourſelves; the Eyes of the whole Nation are in a manner upon you, and it will lie entirely at your Door if you diſcharge not your Duty upon this Occaſion with that Temper and Unanimity, that Prudence and Integrity, which becomes reaſonable Men and Citizens. I am,

Gentlemen,
Your Real Brother, and
Sincere and Affectionate Servant,
Cives Londinenſis.

Ratiſbon, Nov. 24. N. S.

"SO great is the Tranquillity both here and in the Neighbourhood, that it does not appear the Court of Bavaria has directed any Motions to be made which could give a Handle for the Reports in Foreign Countries, that he was aſſembling an Army of 25000 Men in the Upper Palatinate. We hope, that inſtead of proceeding to Violence, Recourſe will be had to other Meaſures for putting an end to the Diſpute betwixt this Court and that of *Vienna*; and this ſeems the more feaſible, becauſe the latter has been ſo complaiſant as to grant to the moſt Chriſtian King by a ſecret and ſeparate Article of the Definitive Treaty, that the Guaranty of France with regard to the Pragmatick Sanction is not to be underſtood to extend to what the Bavarian Family ſhall prove to be duly devolv'd to it from the Succeſſion of the Houſe of Auſtria. Beſides France, ſeveral other Courts are ready with their good Offices to accommodate the Affair amicably; but no doubt but Conferences will ſhortly be open'd at Vienna or elſewhere, for diſcuſſing the Pretenſions of the Bavarian Family."

Vienna, Nov. 23. N. S. "The Day before Yeſterday, the Count de Perouſe the Bavarian Miniſter ſent for his Coach to a Garden in the Suburbs and went off; but whether for Munich, is not known; or whether he has only abſented himſelf for a few Days, that he might not be preſent at the Homage which the States of Auſtria paid Yeſterday to the Queen. Before he went, he not only demanded a Sight of the Original Contract of the Archdutcheſs Anne's Marriage to Albert Duke of Bavaria, but of the Wills of the Emperors Ferdinand II. and III. and the Emperor Leopold. Whether his Demand was comply'd with is not ſaid; but we are aſſur'd, that ſome Days before this he was with ſeveral of the Queen's Miniſters, and offer'd to leave a written Proteſt with them againſt every thing that has been done hitherto with regard to the late Emperor's Succeſſion. The Electors of Cologne and the Palatinate conform partly to the Elector of Bavaria, in conſequence of the Union concluded between their Electoral Highneſſes in 1724. Nor is the moſt Chriſtian King over-complaiſant to her Majeſty, for in his Anſwer to the Letter which ſhe wrote to him, he does not give all the Titles nor all that Treatment which is her Due; but the Marquis de Mirepoix, the French Miniſter here, makes ſome ſort of Excuſe for it, by declaring that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty could do no otherwiſe, becauſe the Court being then at Fontainbleau, his Secretaries of State were not at hand to conſult old Precedents of the Ceremonial, but that as ſoon as he return'd to Verſailles a ſatisfactory Reſolution ſhould be taken upon that Head. Mean time the moſt Chriſtian King gives all the Aſſurances imaginable that he will literally perform all the Engagements contracted by the Definitive Treaty."

Berlin, Nov. 26. N. S. "The King has nam'd three Perſons who are to repair in his Name to Francfort, with his Proxy for the Election of the Emperor. The Baron de Klingreff, who is appointed his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Britannick Majeſty, has Orders to ſet out forthwith for London, from whence the Earl of Eſſex is expected here with the ſame Character, as are the Marquis Botta from Vienna, and Count Bulow from Dreſden. It looks as if our Court will ſhortly be the Centre of ſome great Negociation. Since the laſt Poſt the Diſpoſitions that were making with ſuch Haſte for the March of Troops to Sileſia are much

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much slacken'd; and the pacifick Turn which the Domestick Affairs of the Empire are taking seems to have occasion'd some Alteration in the Resolutions and Regulations that were form'd for the Maintenance of the Publick Tranquility."

Hague, Dec. 6. N.S. "The French and Spanish Ministers, viz. M. Fenelon and the Marquis de St. Giles, have made such Declarations on the Part of their Courts to the Ministers of our Republick as are very agreeable to their High Mightinesses, because of their Tendency to the Preservation of the general Tranquility of Europe, which is the only thing the States General have at Heart. Prince William of Hesse will soon return hither from Cassel, his most Serene Highness having hir'd a Palace at the Voorhout, where he intends to reside once or twice a Year. This Prince is of such an engaging and affable Behaviour that he is extremely belov'd and respected in this Country, and 'tis not doubted but if the State of Affairs require such an Officer, he will be advanced to the Post of Velt Marshal General of the Forces of this Republick. People begin to recover by degrees from the gloomy Apprehension which they had conceiv'd that the Death of the Emperor, follow'd so soon by that of the Czarina, would be the Epocha of the greatest Events of this Century: For such is the happy Contexture of Affairs in general, and of those of the Germanick Body in particular, that all the Powers steer that Course which tends to the Preservation of the Peace of Europe, tho' their different Motives put them into different Paths to attain it. No other Augmentation of the Troops of this State is now talk'd of but that which was agreed on two Months ago."

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec. 1. Wind S.W. Remain his Majesty's Ships Eltham and Cruizer; the Lovely Betty, Wane, for Jamaica; the Rachel and Ann, Price, for the Streights; the Edward and Mary, Litler; the Eagle, Young, the Providence, Stewart, all for Dublin; the Hope, Hall, for Bristol; the Milk-River, Carey, for St. Christophers; the Margaret, Dillon, and the Thomas, Haydon, for Leghorn; the St. John, a Dutch Ship, for St. Ubes; the Deborah, Wigram, for Lisbon; the Diamond, Waterford, for Ancona.

Gravesend, Dec. 1. Pass'd by the Elizabeth and Hannah, Bartan, from Norway; the Dispatch, Jones, from Oporto; the Buck, Whitby, from Stetin; and the Saxa-Gotha, Thompson, from Hull.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Liverpoole, the Walpole, Gildart, from Whitehaven.

At Virginia, the Scipio, Bibby, from ——, for Liverpool.

At Boston, the Catherine, Eggleston, from London.

At Dover, the John Paterson, from Boston, and the Success, Preston, from Maryland.

LONDON.

The Ogle, Howard, from Maryland for London, is lost in Cardigan Bay in Wales, the Ship beat all to Pieces.

The Nancy, Rossiter, from Waterford for Oporto, was taken by a Spanish Privateer and carried into Galicia.

Major Lechmere, Clerk of the Salters Company, lies dangerously ill with little or no Hopes of Recovery.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Shannon lay at the Point of Death, being given over by his Physicians.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hatton lies dangerously ill at his House at Kensington Gore.

Last Monday Night the Coroner's Jury finish'd their Inquiry relating to the Death of Mrs. Hannah Jackson, who was shot by her Husband on Friday Night last in Holborn, and brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder; and Yesterday the Coroner sent his Warrant of Detainer to Newgate, charging the said Jackson with the Murder of his Wife. She was Daughter of Mr. Cole, formerly an eminent Coachmaker, who left her a plentiful Fortune.

The same Day Robert Nicholas and Avery Joice were committed to Newgate by Sir Edward Hill, for breaking open the House of Mr. Anthony Church at Shepherd's Bush and stealing Eleven Geese.

On Monday Night last John Fox was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for privately and feloniously taking out of the Shop of Mrs. Mary Biggs, a Linnen-draper in Holborn, a Piece of blue Bayes found upon him.

And on Tuesday last Rebecca Brown was committed to the same Place by the same Gentleman, for stealing out of the Dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Froome a Diamond Ring of the Value of eight Pounds, another Ring of a lesser Value, and a laced Cap, found upon her.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	10	Evening	10 42
		15		

Bank Stock 139. India 155 1-half. South Sea 99. Old Annuity 110 1-half. New ditto 110 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent Loan 103 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 84 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 1 to 3 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 112. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 4 l. 19 s. 6 d. to 5 l.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT whereas Elizabeth Heaver, alias Miller, on October 21, 1740. having escaped from William Smith Headborough of the Parish of Reigate in the County of Surry; she is about 5 Foot and a half high, with Black Hair, Black Eye-brows, with a lively Countenance, and about 24 Years of Age; whoever apprehends the said Person, and brings her to William Smith aforesaid, shall receive of him, one Guinea with reasonable Charges; or farther, if any Person apprehends the aforesaid Elizabeth Heaver, alias Miller, and sends Word to William Smith aforesaid, he will immediately come and pay the said Reward.

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And its Answer,

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Which he who can, and will, *deserves his Praise*;
Who either can, or will, may hold his Peace:
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